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Q1 Respondent

COTE D'IVOIRE

Q2 About you

Name

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Page 7 : SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3 Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities) **Yes**

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Q4 If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Export diversification	1
International competitiveness	2
Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature	3
Trade facilitation	4
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	5
Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.	http://www.gcpnd.gouv.ci/fichier/doc/TOME2_compress_e.pdf

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Q5 Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2016? **No**

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Q6 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :(Please choose no more than 3 options)

Le participant a ignoré la question

Q7 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Le participant a ignoré la question

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Q8 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

Le participant a ignoré la question

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Q9 Is economic diversification a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured). :

economic diversification is seen as the process to make the national economy more resilient to shocks that may be internal or external. This results in increasing the number of type of goods sold to (i) increase income from sales and (ii) guard against the risk of their volatility. She is approached in Côte d'Ivoire by the proportion of products manufactured in exports. Moreover, the diversification is a priority of our strategy of development in the sense that the Government, in accordance with the National Development Plan 2016- 2020 (Theme 2: Acceleration of structural transformations and industrialization), has put economic diversification at the center of its economic development strategy. Indeed, unlike in previous years where agriculture was the basis of the Ivorian economy, the Government is now placing particular emphasis on services, construction and industrialization that contribute to pull economic growth. After several decades horizontal diversification (coffee, cocoa, cotton, rubber, sugar, oil palm, cashew, pineapple, banana, etc.), Côte d'Ivoire remains dependent on fluctuating world prices of agricultural products. Today, vertical diversification namely the local processing of our products, is essential for improve local value added and help reduce poverty of small producers through distribution for create more wealth and jobs, especially for women and young people; and also promote local consumption. In addition, vertical diversification should enable cooperatives to transform on the spot the products with small adapted equipment and improve the incomes of small producers. on the plan macroeconomic, the tax base of the state would be enlarged

Q10 What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified in your national or regional development strategy?(You may tick more than 1 box)

- High input costs**
- Limited access to trade finance**
- Limited agricultural production capacity**
- Limited e-trade readiness,**
- Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity**
- Limited network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature**
- Limited services capacity,**
- Limited standards compliance**
- Low levels of training and skills**
- Poor international competitiveness,**
- Small domestic market**
- Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)**

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your national or regional development strategy. :

The majority (71.9%) of exporting or importers in Côte d'Ivoire identifies non-hazardous barriers tariffs as a major constraint to their activities (BNETD-PACIR, 2012). Local initiatives are not enough by the local financial sector. The capabilities of installed processes are insufficient because of the low funding. Low competitiveness is linked relatively high production costs.

Q11 Please indicate in which of category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Additional information on which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic diversification. :

http://www.gcpnd.gouv.ci/fichier/doc/TOME2_comprese.pdf

Q12 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification align with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification aligns with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies). :

The national development plan includes as regards concerns the commercial aspects, the four areas intervention of aid for trade.

Q13 Has your government recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

Yes,

Additional information on whether your government has recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006? :

Elaboration of the National Export Strategy with support for several sectors other than coffee and cocoa -

Development of an industrialization policy aimed at increase the level of industrial transformation of certain agricultural sectors, including cocoa, cashew nuts, cotton, rubber, palm oil and fruits and vegetables - Eligibility for AGOA with a new approach to the market American

Q14 If yes, please specify in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Export diversification ,
Industrialization, including manufacturing value added ,
 Additional information on the progress that your government has recorded in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006. :
 See the National Export Strategy - <http://www.cne-ci.org/>

Q15 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s): (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
Industry,
Services,
Fisheries

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Q16 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you receive impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and administrative management ,
Trade facilitation,
Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,
Business support services,
Banking and financial services ,
Agriculture,
Industry

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Q17 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities ,
Capacity to draft funding applications ,
Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,
Good digital and ICT connectivity ,
Institutional capacity to implement projects ,
Leveraging of foreign direct investment

Q18 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

Diverging priorities between partner and donor ,

Limited financing for the private sector ,

Poor digital and ICT connectivity ,

Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities

,

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

,

Weak institutional capacity

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Q19 Does the Aid for Trade you receive help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade received helps mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification. :

According to the report on Aid for Trade, Panorama 2015, Ivory Coast, remittances from Ivory Coast rose from 183.5 million euros in the period 2006/2008 to 373.5 million in the year 2013.

Q20 Which development partner(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

European Union,

France,

Germany,

African Development Bank (AfDB) ,

World Bank ,

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Q21 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

China,

India,

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic diversification. :

FODI and the African Development Fund

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Q22 Looking ahead, in which sector(s) will future support for economic diversification be most required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

**Industry,
Services**

Q23 Looking ahead, in which category of aid-for-trade financing do you think that your government will require aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

Transport and storage infrastructure

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Fishing,

Industry

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Q24 Is there any Aid-for-Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as an example of best practice?(Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

TRADE COM II Program to Support Improved Market Access and Trade Facilitation in Côte Ivory.

USAID's Leadership in Public Financial Management II Program to Support Trade Facilitation

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Q25 Is economic empowerment a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your national or regional strategy. :

See the National Development Plan (PND) Axis Strategic III

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Q26 For which groups does your national or regional development strategy seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Women's economic empowerment ,

Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises ,

Youth economic empowerment

Q27 Does the national or regional development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy. :

Number of jobs created - Income - Annual revenue generated - Number of SMEs created - Rates of trade intra-community See also the National Plan for Development 2016 - 2020

Q28 Does the national or regional development strategy link economic empowerment to participation in international trade?

Yes,

If yes please provide additional information on how your national or regional development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade. :
As part of the National Investment Program II (PNIA II), it is planned to set up 9 agropolis with the intensification of production, productivity and processing of agricultural products. a focus will be on access to productive resources, income-generating activities, extension services as well as information, credit, employment and technologies that enable young people and women to save time and simplify curves. Support too participation in decision-making at the level of households for women and all opportunities autonomy.

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Q29 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Agriculture,

Travel and tourism

Q30 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes

Q31 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Improving access to information ,
- Improving access to foreign markets ,
- Improving access to global value chains ,
- Improving digital connectivity ,
- Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation) ,
- Providing access to finance ,
- Supporting the growth and economic development of women ,
- Supporting rural trade ,
- Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies ,
- Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth ,
- Upgrading business skills

Q32 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards). ,
- Trade education/training,
- Business support services,
- Banking and financial services ,
- Agriculture,
- Travel and tourism

Q33 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities**
- Capacity to draft funding applications**
- Country ownership,**
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes**
- Leveraging of foreign direct investment**
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines**

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Q34 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Providing access to finance**
- Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth**
- Upgrading business skills,**
- Upgrading ICT skills**
- Upgrading the energy infrastructure**
- Improving access to information**
- Improving access to foreign markets**
- Improving access to global value chains**
- Improving digital connectivity**
- Improving the provision of services**

Q35 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure

Q36 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

Capacity to draft funding applications

Coordination among donors

Country ownership,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

Good trade-related infrastructure

Mobilization of domestic private investment

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs. :

Decree No. 2016-1102 of December 07, 2016 on Attributions, Organization and Functioning of the Agency charge of the Promotion of Small and Medium Companies, named "Agence Côte d'Ivoire PME The Côte d'Ivoire SME Agency's mission is to make the promotion of Ivorian SMEs and contribute to the implementation of implementation of the strategy for the development of SME following 04 axes and 03 measures: -> Improve access SMEs to finance and public and private markets. -> Improve the business environment. -> Strengthen technical and managerial capacities of SMEs. -> Contribute to the development of the entrepreneurial culture and innovation for both young people and women. M1 Strengthening organizations and federations M2 The signing of partnerships with the public, private and M3 actors of excellence Operationalization of the Côte d'Ivoire SME Agency

Q37 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Providing access to finance ,
- Supporting rural trade ,
- Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies ,
- Upgrading business skills,
- Upgrading ICT skills ,
- Improving access to information ,
- Improving access to global value chains ,
- Improving digital connectivity

Q38 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Business support services,
- Banking and financial services ,
- Agriculture,
- Trade education/training,
- Fishing

Q39 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities ,
- Capacity to draft funding applications ,
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,
- Good digital and ICT connectivity ,
- Leveraging of foreign direct investment

Q40 In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes,

Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to. :
National Development Plan 2016-2020 - Access to the website of the Advisory Group - -
<http://www.gcpnd.gouv.ci/> Access the Advocacy for the realization of the SDGs in Côte Ivory
http://www.gcpnd.gouv.ci/fichier/doc/Note_GC_Plaidoyer_O DD-def.pdf

Q41 If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) Aid for Trade can help to achieve.(You may tick more than 1 box)Sustainable Development Goals:

3. Good health and well-being ,

4. Quality education,

7. Affordable and clean energy ,

8. Decent work and economic growth ,

9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,

12. Responsible consumption and production

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Q42 Which donor(s) are now the most important source aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box)

European Union,

African Development Bank (AfDB) ,

World Bank ,

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Q43 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Other (please specify) ,

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic empowerment. :

African Development Fund, FODI

Q44 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you think that further support for economic empowerment will be required.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure

Fishing,

Industry

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Q45 Please provide any additional information that you think may be relevant.(Please references in the form or weblinks, document symbols etc.)

Le participant a ignoré la question

Q46 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important for your country or as an example of best practice?(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

Le participant a ignoré la question

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Q47 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de la Promotion des PME; Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances; Ministère de l'Intégration
